

# The Great War - 1249th Day

## Allenby's Troops Advance 3 Miles; Capture Bireh

British Movement Is Now Taking Aspect of Drive Toward Damascus

## Pursuit of Turks Slow

Progress in Last Week Has Averaged More Than a Mile a Day

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The forces under General Allenby in Palestine have advanced another three miles along the Nabulus road, according to the official statement issued to-night, and after a strenuous advance have occupied Bireh, the ancient name of which is Beersheva. East of the road Himechek was taken. West of the road the ridge of Rawlah and Khetireh was occupied.

In the centre of the line mounted troops advanced to Khirbat, Balath and Deir-el-Khatir.

Bireh is eight miles north of Jerusalem, on the road to Nabulus, which is about twenty miles further north. The British troops at present are advancing over rough ground, making the pursuit of the Turks slow and hazardous, but their progress in the last week has been steady, at the rate of more than a mile a day.

The advance is taking on more and more the aspect of a drive northward for the capture of Damascus, rather than a movement merely to protect Jerusalem and the gains achieved by General Allenby before the fall of the Holy City. For this reason operations northward by the British may be expected to continue for some weeks and may end in driving the Turks completely from Palestine as far north as Aleppo.

## Financial Aid to Upbuild Palestine Is Promised

By Federated Zionists

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Financial assistance for the upbuilding of Palestine was pledged at the convention of the Federated Zionist Societies of the Middle West, which opened here to-day.

Nathan Straus of New York, in a speech, promised to do everything in his power to assist the movement. Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, said: "The time has come for practical action and in the future our slogan should be 'Men, money and discipline.'"

Action on a large number of resolutions dealing with the capture of Jerusalem by the British, the Russian situation and the future action of the Zionists will come up at to-morrow's session.

## Official Statements

### West

#### BRITISH

LONDON, Dec. 30 (DAY).—Following the activity of his artillery northeast of Ypres, reported to last night's communiqué, the enemy yesterday made a local attack against our positions in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Dunelm railway. The attack was completely repulsed by our fire. A hostile raiding party was driven off during the night north of Pesschendale.

(NIGHT).—At dawn to-day the enemy made powerful local attacks on a total front of over two miles against our position on the spur known as Welsh Hoof, south of Cambrai. In the center the enemy was repulsed, but on the right, to the north of La Vaucquerie, and on the left, to the south of Maroing, his troops crossed our lines, and in some places entered our positions.

Our counter attacks have repulsed the enemy from a number of these positions and have taken some prisoners. The fighting is continuing in both localities.

Early this morning hostile raiding parties which attacked our lines in the vicinity of Pesschendale were repulsed with loss.

#### FRENCH

PARIS, Dec. 30 (DAY).—There was intermittent cannonading at several points on the front. The Germans made raids on our small posts south of St. Quentin and in the region of Bouzonville and Vauquois. We took prisoners, including an officer.

The enemy made a local attack on our position yesterday by the fire of our special cannon.

#### GERMAN

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (DAY).—In the Ypres sector, south of the Scarpe and on the eastern bank of the Meuse there was at times an increase in artillery activity. Small reinforcements were made to our positions on the British front and in the Argonne.

#### ITALIAN FRONT

GERMAN

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—On the front of the Italian front, in the Pusteria sector, on both sides of the Pusteria, violent artillery and mine throwing engagements developed in the afternoon.

## Germans Unable to Capture Ypres Shelled It Off the Map

City Noted the World Over Literally Reduced to Heap of Rubbish by Systematic Bombardment—Streets and Buildings Now Unrecognizable

(Continuation of the Associated Press) BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE, Dec. 30.—There is literally nothing left of the once lovely city of Ypres except heaps of dust and broken stones. Although still within the range of German artillery, the city may be visited in comparative safety, as it is too far behind the lines to offer a certain target for continuous bombardment.

Ypres is 600 years old, and carried with it before the war the impress of an honorable past. In the Middle Ages, when the Flemish merchants were the great traders of Europe, the city was fabulously wealthy, being for many years the center of the wool trade. After its prosperity passed, it would have become obscure but for the Cathedral and Cloth Hall, where the wool merchants once had met. These two monuments were remarkable examples of the architecture of their time and for a hundred years had made Ypres known and visited by the world.

It remained for Germany to turn to ashes what had been a place of beauty for 600 years. The first bombardment of Ypres came on November 1, 1917. The town was then full of wounded soldiers and peasant refugees from the surrounding country. They were crowded principally in the Cathedral and the Church of St. Nicholas, in the vain belief that these sanctuaries at least would be spared by the invader.

The battle on the hills around Ypres ended seventeen days later. The Germans failed to break through the British line, but the bombardment of the town, instead of waning, grew more intense. The famous Cloth Hall was destroyed. The Germans determined to destroy it. For a long period heavy shells fell on the town at the rate of fifteen a minute. The sound of the continuous destruction could be heard fifty miles away.

The inhabitants of the town mostly fled soon after the bombardment started. When it was over, they returned to find the beauty of their town laid in ruins. The famous Cloth Hall still stood, but it was a roofless skeleton; only its pillars were intact. The Great Square in front of it was heaped with broken stones and charred wood, and nearby lay the broken bells of the famous Cloth Hall, which for 500 years had sounded every hour across the level fields of Belgium.

As for the Cathedral, one could stand inside and look up at a ruin which was still standing. The interior was filled with stones, fragments of marble statues from the tombs, charred wood of the pews and the altar.

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## War Chronology of 1917

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|--|--|---|
| <b>January</b>   | 1.—Beginning of French offensive on twenty-five-mile front between Sedan and Rheims, north of the Aisne.   | 29.—President Wilson answers the Pope's peace plea.   |
| 2.—Announcement of Allied peace terms, including restitution, repatriation and future security.  | 3.—French offensive ends with total capture of 20,000 prisoners and recapture of several square miles of territory.  | 30.—Congress passes the selective draft bill.   |
| 3.—Appearance of Portuguese White Book containing reasons for her declaration of war against Germany.  | 4.—American destroyer flotilla, under Admiral Sims, arrives in British waters for war duty.  | 31.—General Pershing resigns from command of Petrograd garrison.  |
| 4.—President Wilson's speech in the Senate on "Peace Without Victory."   | 5.—President signs bill creating draft army to be called in September.   | 1.—Italians break Teutonic line on six-mile front at Cartagnavizza, east of the Isonzo river.   |
| 5.—First defense bill, providing that \$1,000,000 be spent on coast fortifications, passes the House.  | 6.—Italians break Teutonic line on six-mile front at Cartagnavizza, east of the Isonzo river.  | 2.—End of four-day Italian offensive, with total capture of 34,500 prisoners.   |
| 6.—Washington receives the German note recalling all U-boat pledges and declaring for unrestricted warfare on shipping.  | 7.—United States mission, headed by Ethel Ross, visits the British front.  | 3.—United States mission, headed by Ethel Ross, visits the British front.   |
| 7.—United States breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany, recalling Ambassador James W. Gerard from Berlin and handing passports to von Bernstorff.             | 8.—Selective draft registration includes nearly 10,000,000 men of military age.  | 4.—King Constantine abdicates throne of Greece.   |
| 8.—President Wilson asks Congress for authority to use armed force to protect American rights.   | 9.—General Pershing and staff reach Paris.   | 5.—First Liberty Loan of \$2,000,000,000 is oversubscribed.   |
| 9.—German conspiracy to involve Japan and Mexico in an invasion of the United States, revealed by publication of note signed by Zimmerman, German Foreign Secretary. | 10.—First American troops arrive in France.  | 6.—First American troops arrive in France.  |
| 10.—German Foreign Secretary Zimmerman advises plot against the United States.   | 11.—Russian army, under the personal leadership of Kerensky, begins sudden offensive along the Strina front in Galicia, taking 10,000 prisoners.             | 7.—Fussians take Halex, thirty miles from the Strina front.   |
| 11.—Austria-Hungary, in a note, stands by Germany's last methods.  | 12.—George Michaelis becomes German Chancellor. American National Guard mobilized by divisions.  | 8.—Extreme of Russian offensive: Russians invest Zlocowce and Bryzany, claim to have captured 25,000 Germans, Austrians and Turks since July 1.             |
| 12.—Russian revolution begins.   | 13.—Tentative start counter drive against Russians in Galicia.   | 9.—Regiment of the Russian disaster, Troops mutiny, urged by extremist agitators, when attacked by German reinforcements. Kerensky becomes Russian Premier. |
| 13.—Car Nicholas abdicates in favor of Grand Duke Michael.   | 14.—Regiment of the Russian disaster, Troops mutiny, urged by extremist agitators, when attacked by German reinforcements. Kerensky becomes Russian Premier. | 10.—Russian General Staff admits army is demoralized.   |
| 14.—Grand Duke renounces the crown. Executive committee of Duma announces its programme, including universal suffrage, freedom of speech, press and religion.        | 15.—Flanders begins with capture of 3,000 prisoners.   | 11.—America, England, France and Italy refuse permission for delegates to attend Stockholm Peace Conference at Stockholm.                                   |
| 15.—Fourteen villages on the Somme are taken by the Allies, including Bapaume.   | 16.—Publication of the Pope's note of August 1, appealing to the belligerents for peace.   | 12.—Great Italian offensive east of the Isonzo carries enemy first line over a 35-mile front.   |
| 16.—Germans retire on 100-mile front between Arras and Soissons, in Northern France.   | 17.—Italy advances on the Carni front, taking more than 10,000 prisoners in two days.  | 13.—Italy advances on the Carni front, taking more than 10,000 prisoners in two days.   |
| 17.—Germans establish the Hindenburg line.   | 18.—America, England, France and Italy refuse permission for delegates to attend Stockholm Peace Conference at Stockholm.                                    | 14.—America, England, France and Italy refuse permission for delegates to attend Stockholm Peace Conference at Stockholm.                                   |
| 18.—United States the first government formally to recognize the revolutionary government of Russia.   | 19.—Publication of the Pope's note of August 1, appealing to the belligerents for peace.   | 15.—Publication of the Pope's note of August 1, appealing to the belligerents for peace.  |
| 19.—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, ordered to leave the country.  | 20.—Great Italian offensive east of the Isonzo carries enemy first line over a 35-mile front.  | 16.—Great Italian offensive east of the Isonzo carries enemy first line over a 35-mile front.   |
| 20.—The President asks Congress to declare war.  | 21.—Italy advances on the Carni front, taking more than 10,000 prisoners in two days.  | 17.—Italy advances on the Carni front, taking more than 10,000 prisoners in two days.   |
| 21.—United States declares war on Germany.   | 22.—Italy advances on the Carni front, taking more than 10,000 prisoners in two days.  | 18.—Italy advances on the Carni front, taking more than 10,000 prisoners in two days.   |
| 22.—British evacuate the enemy line.   | 23.—Italy advances on the Carni front, taking more than 10,000 prisoners in two days.  | 19.—Italy advances on the Carni front, taking more than 10,000 prisoners in two days.   |
| 23.—China declares war on Germany.   | 24.—Italy advances on the Carni front, taking more than 10,000 prisoners in two days.  | 20.—Italy advances on the Carni front, taking more than 10,000 prisoners in two days.   |
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## Germans Outdo Own Barbarism In Raid on Padua

Hotels, Churches and Clubs Special Targets—Victims Mostly Women

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 30.—A large enemy fleet of airplanes participated in the air raid over the city of Padua and nearby towns on Friday night, when thirteen persons were killed and sixty wounded, the majority of the latter being women. In Padua the bombs fell in public squares, near hotels, clubs and churches, and from the manner in which the raid was carried on unusual barbarism and personal bitterness were shown.

A bright moonlight favored the raiders, who operated over a wide area embracing the cities of Treviso, Montebelluna, Castelfranco and Padua. This squadron first appeared over Padua at 9 p. m., when a deafening bombardment began in the suburbs and gradually approached the center of the city, where the streets, hotels and public places were filled with people. One bomb struck in the middle of the main square, opening a huge crater and killing many. Another struck a wing of the famous Palazzo di Giustiniani, near the St. Anthony Church, where the body of St. Anthony of Padua is buried, killing many. One of the women who happened to be of Austrian birth, and one the wife of an Italian officer who had just arrived in the city on a holiday leave, were struck and killed. The Carmelite church and seminary also were struck, and the oldest house in Padua, dating from 1160, was damaged. One of the main hotels near the central square and the Anglo-American Club were rendered uninhabitable. Club were rendered uninhabitable. Club were rendered uninhabitable.

Had Aided Federal Agents

It was an outlaw because he had given assistance to Federal agents in the suppression of the illicit opium trade, and because the only assistance which a Chinese can give to the government in such matters is sheer treachery to his fellow countrymen. The Chinese, however, were not the only ones who aided the Federal agents. A ten-inch dagger, a hatchet and a razor, which have supplanted the ceremonial wooden collar and headbands of the Chinese, were the symbols of the honor of a long and distinguished line of Federal agents. The Chinese, however, were not the only ones who aided the Federal agents. A ten-inch dagger, a hatchet and a razor, which have supplanted the ceremonial wooden collar and headbands of the Chinese, were the symbols of the honor of a long and distinguished line of Federal agents.

## No Military Damage at Mannheim, Teuton Version

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 30.—A semi-official communication printed in German newspapers referring to the British air raid on the city of Mannheim on December 25, says that no military damage was done.

Two persons were killed and about a dozen wounded, no soldiers being engaged. A number of French war prisoners were injured, the communication says, and one British airplane was brought down in Palatinia and the occupants made prisoner.

## Volunteers Land in France

Contingent Is Welcomed by Civil and Military Authorities

PARIS, Dec. 30.—A Havas dispatch dated "somewhere in France" says that a "contingent of volunteers" has landed there.

The volunteers were received by the general commanding the military district, the prefect, Mayor and other civil and military authorities.

## TIFFANY & Co.

### JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS

### WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

## Murder of Chinaman Discloses Existence of Tong Feuds Here

In investigating the sudden and unexplained death that overtook George Gee as he cooked a pill of opium in his laundry at 511 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn on December 17, Edwin M. Stanton, Assistant United States Attorney, has discovered that a bit of unregenerate Chinatown still lingers in the warren whose ostensible runways are Pell, Mott and Duane streets.

Forces still exist there powerful enough to deal with any who violate the unwritten code that has been handed down since the days of the first tong and the first hatchet men. The proof lies six feet under ground, with never a streamer above the grave to frighten away the evil spirits nor so much as a bowl of rice to propitiate the more daring demons, for George Gee was not only an outlaw under the statutes of Pell Street and of Mott, but he was also a "mission Chinese" and was buried with the rites of the church of which he was an apostate member.

The hatchet man struck first and efficiently; the razor man drew his blade across the throat of George Gee, the dagger man plunged his weapon into the heart of George Gee, and then carved a cross in the flesh beside the three punctures. Then they departed, leaving their weapons and their handiwork, where the peanut oil lamp smoked and fluttered, setting feeble, wavering shadows to dancing on the walls.

## Through Freigh Will Be Sent Around Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—In compliance with the order of Secretary McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, the heads of all roads entering Chicago will meet to-morrow to take the necessary steps toward routing through freight around Chicago, instead of through the city. It is expected that this will cut down the time of coast-to-coast service between ten days and two weeks.

Railroads entering Chicago have already done much to increase efficiency and to make the city a more convenient passenger terminal. Local passenger trains in many cases have been taken off, their work being done by through trains. Rail officials said to-night that extra fare trains will be taken off for the present, at least.

## State Will Teach Men Shipbuilding

First School Will Open in Port Richmond Next Week

In its efforts to assist the Federal government in supplying artisans for ship construction in the building of America's vast fleet of merchantmen, the State of New York, through the Department of Education, has planned schools for training shipbuilders.

The first school will be opened in Port Richmond, on Staten Island, on January 7, 1918, the hours of instruction to be from 7:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. Tuition will be free, but only workers who have already some knowledge of their trade will be admitted. Those who qualify and are sent to work in the various shipyards of the country will be rated as shipbuilders, and as such will be exempted from draft.

## German Air Fleet In West Crippled

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to Reuters from British headquarters says the Germans are experiencing difficulty in maintaining efficiency in their air service on the Western front.

The correspondent says prisoners are unanimous in saying that the output of new machines is very limited, and that this fact is compelling the employment of old types of aircraft.

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There is PLENTY of

# LEA & PERRINS

The Original Worcestershire Sauce

THE report is being spread broadcast that Lea & Perrins Sauce is no longer obtainable. That report is a deliberate mis-statement. It is not true. It is not even partially true.

There is an ample supply of Lea & Perrins Sauce for every family in the United States—for every hotel—for every club—for every restaurant—for every café. There is no reason why any dealer should be without it.

Particularly is Lea & Perrins to be desired in these days of war-time economy. Lea & Perrins Sauce is not expensive. Only a few drops are needed at a time. One bottle will last for weeks and months. It is within reach of all the people.

For steaks, chops, fish, cold cuts and gravies. For curries, cheese dishes, eggs. For cutlets, home-cooked stews, croquettes and game. For oysters, clams and lobster, etc. Better than oils, peppers and spices. Ever-so-much-cheaper in the long run. Try it—soon.

LEA & PERRINS  
241 West Street, New York, U. S. A.

## McAdoo Will Rush Supplies of Coal To Famine Points

### Plans to Make Relief Work His First Concern as Director of Roads

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Freer movement of coal to districts suffering under the cold wave and the treatment of labor questions will be the chief railroad question dealt with this week by Director-General McAdoo.

By the end of the week Congress is expected to be well along in the task of framing legislation guaranteeing railroads compensation on the basis of pre-war earnings. President Wilson is expected to go before Congress Thursday.

Heads of the four railway brotherhoods, who conferred with President Wilson last week, were summoned to-day to confer next Thursday with the Director General regarding the relations between labor and the government railroad administration. Although the brotherhood heads are not expected to press their demands for higher wages for some time, most officials believe the government will soon take up in a comprehensive way the varied requests of labor for better pay, and make a general readjustment which will increase wages slightly.

The Administration plan for dealing with railroads, refusing to accept a government guarantee of average earnings of the last three years, as proposed by the President, is to throw disputes into the hands of a board of three arbitrators, appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They would throw out the questions of what would constitute fair earnings under the new conditions. In addition, any railroad would still have the constitutional right to take its case to a court.

It now seems probable that a government corporation will be formed to purchase equipment for leasing to the roads and to buy and re-equip existing railroads. No specific authority for this corporation will be given in the proposed legislation, however, all powers being delegated to the President to be administered as he chooses. It is still undetermined what appropriation will be made for the purchase of equipment, but the amount probably will be between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000.

The National Coal Association, the organization of the bituminous operators, sent Mr. McAdoo a resolution to-day promising him full support, and urging the necessity for official action to put more cars into the mines and obtain better movement of cars after they are loaded.

## Fifth Avenue Bus

addition to the Shipping Board's proposed appropriation. A bill unifying the requirements of all three is being prepared now by the housing committee of the Council of National Defense. Construction of houses for workmen has been started already by the Shipping Board at places where the need appeared to be greatest.

It is likely that Congress will be asked to establish an independent housing commission to supervise the construction of housing for all branches of the government.

## The Weather Report

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The cold wave that descended Eastern districts Saturday night was attended by the lowest temperatures recorded since the Weather Bureau observations began at New York. Between 10 and 15 below zero, in Middle Atlantic coast districts south of New York the low was the coldest occurring in December since 1905. It was less severe in the South than occurred in previous December.

West of the Mississippi there has been considerable moderation and a return of the temperature to normal conditions for the season. The mercury in Eastern districts has been far and out, but in the Mississippi Valley north of Tennessee, and also in the western portion of the Lake region, snow has set in with temperatures from 10 to 15 degrees above zero.

There has been some rain in the Northern Pacific coast states and the Northern States region. Snow is indicated for the Ohio Valley and the Lake region, Monday and in the Middle Atlantic States and New England Tuesday.

The temperature in Eastern districts will moderate slightly Tuesday, but will still remain considerably below the seasonal average. Some rain with higher temperatures is indicated for the Eastern half States and Tennessee Tuesday.

## Shipping Board Asks \$35,000,000 to House Workers at Shipyards

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Thirty-five million dollars to provide housing facilities for shipyard workers is asked of Congress in a memorandum on the housing situation sent by the Shipping Board to-day to the Senate Commerce committee.

In its investigation of the progress of shipbuilding the committee has inquired particularly into the housing conditions.

The Shipping Board, the memorandum sets forth, is working with the War and Navy departments on a general housing programme for workmen engaged in war work. The two departments will require large sums in

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